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Mr. President Inspects New National Assembly Hall

President Kim Il Sung on October 11 went round the newly-built Mansudae Assembly Hall. The Mansudae Assembly Hall, which has been built in a dignified way as the state national assembly hall, has a big assembly room, a small conference room and rooms for talks and signing ceremony, rest rooms and parlors.

The President was accompanied by Mr. Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and other leading officials such as O. Jin U, Pak Sung Chul, Rim Chun Chu and Pak Yong Sok.

While going round the inside and outside of the newly-built State National Assembly Hall, President Kim Il Sung acquainted himself with the process of the building and expressed deep satisfaction with the successful construction of a large-scale modern assembly hall in a matter of one year and a half or so and highly appraised the feats of the builders in the project.

Pyongyang OKs American, Japanese Investment

By Kim Myong Chol
Special to The People's Korea

A high-ranking DPRK economic policy planner told a visiting group of Korean businessmen resident in Japan that Pyongyang would welcome any American and Japanese application for shares in joint ventures to be set up under the joint venture law.

Mr. Yun Gi Bok, deputy Chairman of the Economic Policy Commission of the DPRK Central People's Committee, confirmed for the first time the PK analysis (Sep. 22) that the Sep. 8 joint venture law would allow both American and Japanese investors to set up joint ventures with the DPRK.

Mr. Yun, the Korean Central News Agency reported on Oct. 15, revealed that an agreement was signed with a French company to build a 50-story hotel in Pyongyang for Franco-Korean joint management, with a certain French airline proposing to create a joint venture.

The date of the meeting of Mr. Yun with the visiting Korean businessmen from Japan was not available.

The deputy Chairman stressed that any field of the DPRK economy was open for joint ventures with any company, enterprise and individual person of any country of the world, including socialist and capitalist countries.

Revealing that a number of laws and regulations were being worked out for an effective application of the joint venture law such as foreigners income tax law and foreign-currency control regulations, Mr. Yun was quoted as saying that the joint venture law favored foreign investors in terms of taxation and other vital matters.

The joint venture law, the deputy Chairman stressed, does not set any limit for shares of foreigners in joint ventures, their scale being determined among the parties concerned.

Denying that Pyongyang would establish special economic zone under the law, Mr. Yun claimed that they would not fit the specific conditions of Korea.

Arguing that joint ventures were designed to help accelerate the building of an independent national economy, Mr. Yun emphatically said that the joint venture law did not signify any change at all in the DPRK's long-standing policy of constructing a self-supporting national economy.

A vivid proof of the DPRK's economy's growth and maturity, the deputy Chairman stated, would be provided by the joint venture law whose enactment was defined as showing that the DPRK economy has grown strong enough to be not worried about any likely disadvantages of joint ventures with foreigners and in particular with capitalist countries. (See related article on page 7)

Soviet Opposes "Cross Recognition"

By Li Sang Chil
Special to the People's Korea

Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR, M.S. Kapitsa on Oct. 12 said his country was opposed to the idea of "cross recognition" and the so-called "simultaneous entry of north and south Korea into the United Nations", according to a KCNA report from Pyongyang.

The high-ranking Soviet official made the remarks at a cocktail party held at the DPRK Embassy in Moscow on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and the Soviet Union.

The DPRK has long opposed the "simultaneous entry of north and south to the U.N." as designed to perpetuate the division of the country by creating "two Korea".

M.S. Kapitsa, the KCNA reported, told Mr. Kwon Hui Gyong, Korean Ambassador to the Soviet Union that the Soviet Union was "a reliable comrade-in-arms of the Korean people" and was opposed to the "cross recognition" of north and south.

He stressed the Soviet Union did not recognize the "simultaneous entry of north and south into the United Nations".

The party followed a film showing. Shown was a Korean documentary film "President Kim Il Sung Returns Home After Concluding Official Goodwill Visit to the Soviet Union and European Socialist Countries".

The Deputy Foreign Minister was quoted as commenting: "The Soviet visit of the great leader of the Korean

(Continued on Page 8)

6,400 Police Move into Seoul Natl. Univ. Campus

Some 6,400 riot police moved onto the campus of south Korea's most prestigious university on the dawn of Oct. 24 and began rounding up students in a bid to break up the anti-"government" movement and a midterm exam boycott, according to the AFP-Jiji report on Oct. 25.

The massive police movement into south Korea's most important national university indicates an ominous failure of the junta of Gen. Chon to rule effectively and demonstrates its lack of popularing.

N.H.K., the largest TV station in Japan, called the police seizure of Seoul National University as a result of Chon's policy failure.

Fourty companies of police – a total of 6,420 men – moved through a heavy fog to the Seoul University campus, a police announcement said.

Of that total, 1,110 were reported to

(Continued on Page 8)

President Kim Il Sung's European Visit Impresses upon Foreign Diplomats in Tokyo

A documentary film show on a two-month visit to the USSR and European socialist countries of President Kim Il Sung was held on Oct. 19 at the Keio Plaza Hotel in Tokyo, with the attendance of more than 90 foreigners from over 30 countries.

More than 90 personalities from over 30 countries gathered on Oct. 19 at the Keio Plaza Hotel in Tokyo for a documentary film show on a 47-day-long tour of the USSR and European socialist countries of President Kim Il Sung. The presidential trip was from May 16 to July 1.

Among them were ambassadors in Japan including from Romania, Poland, Mongolia and Afghanistan; embassy staffs including those from the Soviet Union, the GDR, Hungary and Cuba; and journalists and correspondents including Tass, AP, Reuter and Washington Post.

Vice Chairman Pak Chae Ro of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) was also present at this film show.

This film showed peoples of the host countries warmly welcoming President Kim Il Sung along the streets with his portraits and Korean flags. The streets were crowded by more than 300,000 people in the Democratic Germany, more than 100,000 in Czechoslovakia, more than 300,000 people in Bulgaria and more than 200,000 in Romania.

It gave a lively description of President Kim Il Sung's energetic external activities, recording his talks with the state leaders of the countries visited in a friendly and comradely atmosphere.

This film deeply left a deep impression on the viewers present.

A Cuban diplomat said, "President Kim Il Sung's foreign tour was of great significance in strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries. This film shows vividly his external activities contributed to achieving them."

"Through the film I hope for his visit to our country," he added.

Impressed by his lofty traits, an Australian Counsellor described his feelings, "President Kim Il Sung is a man with magnanimity and broad-mindedness. He has a noble character. So, many people warmly welcomed him."

Japanese Women Demand Change In Japan's Korea Policy

By Kwon Ye Suk
Special to The People's Korea

A 1984 Japanese women's meeting to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea held in Tokyo on Oct. 21 appealed to women all over the world to unite efforts against nuclear weapons and for peace and female emancipation.

The main theme of the women's meeting was "let's realize the tripartite talks to remove the threat of nuclear war from Asia."

The Toshima Public Hall, venue of the meeting, was filled with women of all various strata, numbering more than 1,300 young and old.

The meeting concluded successfully as it adopted a resolution supporting the three-way talk for Korean question's peaceful settlement and demanding a change in Japan's policy toward north and south Korea.

Pyongyang proposed in January last to hold talks with the United States and south Korea on reducing tensions on the Korean Peninsula. The DPRK called upon south Korea to hold a dialogue between north and south.

Meanwhile, the delivery of relief goods for the south Korean flood victims was finished successfully by the north Korean side.

With this as an opportunity, there is a move for an open dialogue between north and south Korea. This is to lead to the first north-south economic talks.

"With a tendency toward a dialogue and a move toward reducing tension," the resolution stressed, "internal and external public opinion is filled with eager expectation. Under the present situation, a Japan-Korea fishery agreement was signed. Just now, the Japanese government should discharge its obligation to the entire Korean nation and make all active efforts to help reunify north and south Korea and promote the peace of Asia."

A seven-point resolution adopted by the meeting is as follows:

– To stop bolstering the Chon Du Hwan administration politically, economically, and militarily and to give up immediately "Japan-south Korea-the U.S. military integration" to turn Japan and the Korean Peninsula into a theatre of nuclear war

– To support the three-way talk proposed by the DPRK and to make an effort to help realize Korea's reunification

– To alter hostility to the DPRK, to stop an unjust punishment measure at once and to promote establishment of genuine friendship relations by expanding exchange with the Republic in the sphere of mutual visits, economy and culture

– To propose to the south Korean administration to rehabilitate the former condition of Mr. Kim Dae Jung and to guarantee security and freedom to return to the homeland, respecting his human right

– To demand release of Japanese-born Korean political prisoners and to make an effort to relieve them

– To amend "the Alien Registration Law" which forces Koreans in Japan to carry "alien registration certificate" all the time and be fingerprinted them, to guarantee their human rights and to accord a just treatment to them

– To describe correctly the history of Japanese-Korean relations in school textbooks, not to cover up facts of the past Japanese aggression and to propel peace education.

At the meeting, Shimizu Sumiko, executive secretary of the Japanese women's liaison society for solidarity with Korean women, made a keynote report.

Concretely reffering to the situation surrounding the Korean Peninsula, she pointed that Korea's reunification is an inevitable task for world peace.

She addressed the audience about the significance of the tripartite talks and the unjust measures by the south Korean, Japanese and the U.S. authorities.

The keynote report proposed to support the 3-way talk in order to strengthen international solidarity and to struggle for the human rights and peace.

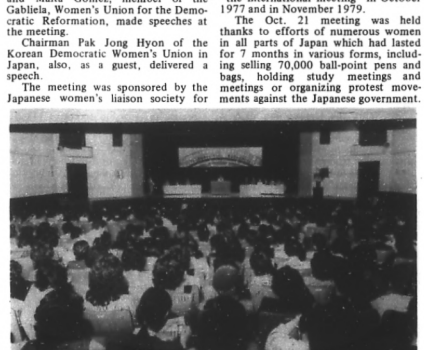
Three foreign guests – Carolyn Louise Forche, adjunct associate professor at Columbia University; Luise Rinser, a writer in West Germany; and Maita Gomez, member of the Gabliela, Women's Union for the Democratic Reformation, made speeches at the meeting.

Chairman Pak Jong Hyon of the Korean Democratic Women's Union in Japan, also, as a guest, delivered a speech.

The meeting was sponsored by the Japanese women's liaison society for solidarity with Korean women.

This society continued to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, since "the July 4 north and south joint statement" in 1972. The society held "the international women conference for the independent and peaceful reunificaiton of Korea" and "the international meeting" in October 1977 and in November 1979.

The Oct. 21 meeting was held thanks to efforts of numerous women in all parts of Japan which had lasted for 7 months in various forms, including selling 70,000 ball-point pens and bags, holding study meetings and meetings or organizing protest movements against the Japanese government.



A 1984 Japanese Women's meeting to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held on Oct. 21 at the Toshima Public Hall in Tokyo with more than 1,300 attendants.

Ms. Luise Rinser : President Kim Il Sung Says He Wants Peace, Not War

A prominent West German writer by the name of Luise Rinser recently visited Japan to attend the 1984 Japan women's meeting to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Ms. Rinser visited the DPRK four times and met President Kim Il Sung. She talked with People's Korea's staff reporter Oh Suk Cha about her impression about the President and the DPRK. Here are excerpts from the interview:

Ms. Luise Rinser

Q: How did the conference impress you?

A: It seems to me the conference was very important and also to see Korea University was most impressive to me. Because all those Korean students have kept their identity.

Q: We understand you visited the DPRK several times. Why did you visit there so often?

A: I visited there four times. I must say that I also visited south Korea ten years ago. I didn't know anything about Korea at that time. Because Korea is so far from West. After my visit to south Korea, I wrote a book. Contents of the book are very critical about Pak Jung Hi.

From that time, I became interested in Korean problems, all Korean problems. And I have been asked by the international committee for the peaceful reunification of Korea to become a member of it. It's 9 years or 10 years before. Then I have been invited from this committee, not from the government of north Korea, to visit north Korea. It was not a political visit. And I'm not a communist.

On the last day of my visit, it was very surprising to me to be received by President Kim Il Sung himself. I thought he would talk with me for 15 minutes. But the audience lasted 2 or 3 hours. We had dinner together, we talked and talked. It was so wonderful, because he was so open. I spoke very frankly. I asked him about all the problems.

On the second visit to the DPRK, I asked him, "Mr. President! Have you a concentration camp?" It's a terrible question, but I asked him such a thing. He said "no" and at the end of this audience I said, "Mr. President! Could I see north Korean prison?" He said "yes". Thus, I could visit a prison near Pyongyang. But the important thing is that the people who work for the prison were not informed. Nobody was prepared. It was a normal day.

I'd like to say that all the prisons of the world should be like the north Korean prison. I explain to you. It's a normal house without walls and bars. It's not dark inside the prison. And there are no military. And no person could be in prison more than 1 year. One year is the longest.

He says that the prisoners must be integrated into the population, and come back to the normal life. "One year is enough," said the President. But the important thing is that you can't find such a system in other countries.

I always say, "Let me see prison in your country", then I'll know how this country is.

Q: We know that you met with President Kim Il Sung personally. I would like to hear about your impression about him.

A: There is an episode. I was in Pyongyang just on 20th of May, at the time of Kwangju incident. I told the President that it could be just a moment to do something for the south Korean students. I said, "Why don't you help the south Korean students?" And he answered, "No, we bled much at the time of the Korean War. I don't want another war. What I want is just peace. Peace for my country, peace for south Korea." In the Western countries, President Kim Il Sung is misunderstood. All the people in the DPRK call him "the great leader". But he himself doesn't like it. I think it's necessary for the unity of the Korean people. He's quite simple, so simple like a farmer, like a worker, and he is most intelligent. All the people like him, really like him.

Q: Why do you think all Korean people repsect him?

A: Firstly, he is a man whom you can love with all your heart. He's so friendly and so simple, so warm-hearted. Secondly, he is not corrupt. All the government of the world are really corrupted by money. Thirdly, naturally President Kim Il Sung founded north Korea and gave the people all what the people needed: freedoms, houses, food and jobs. The situation of the north Korean people is wonderful.

Q: Do you have any personal feeling about Mr. Kim Jong Il?

A: I have not met Mr. Kim Jong Il. I've seen him on the TV. I think President Kim Il Sung is not a simply his father. Mr. Kim Jong Il is very musical. Mr. Kim Jong Il is 43 years old, I think. He's beloved by the younger generation, naturally he comes from the younger generation.

Q: President Kim Il Sung received hearty welcome when he visited East European socialist countries and the prestige of President Kim Il Sung is getting higher day by day especially in the Third World countries.

A: In fact there are many Korean teachers and engineers in Africa and Third World countries. And his form of socialism can be accepted by many countries in the future.

Q: Do you think there are many things to learn from the DPRK?

A: Third World countries learn from north Korea. North Korea sent teachers to Africa and Third World countries to them. But what we have to learn is the Korean way of life. I think President Kim Il Sung is like a father in the DPRK. In the West, it could be impossible to have his form of government.

Q: Pyongyang's 3-way talks offer is winning active suport from all over the world. And northern relief goods were successfully delivered to south Korean flood victims. And a north-south economic talk is to be held on Nov. 15. What do you think about the recent contact between north and south?

A: The important thing is the fact that President Kim Il Sung has been trying to have negotiations with south Korea after the Korean war. But the south Koreans did not answer. Because south Korea is a puppet of U.S. Also President Kim Il Sung is always ready to give hands to them. He really wants peaceful reunification. When I talked with him about this question, he said: "I don't want to communize south Korea. What I really want is the peaceful coexistence. South Korea could belong to the capitalistic world.

Q: We are divided for nearly 40 years, and there are ideological, political differences between north and south Korea. Some people say that we cannot live together peacefully. Do you agree with them?

A: It doesn't matter. Have you ever seen Panmunjom? I saw it from the north and south side. We have a wall too, but we can go to the other part of Germany. Both Germany and Korea have been divided by the U.S. after the war. But we can live together, the East with socialistic program, the West with capitalistic program. Why not? We can live together peacefully.

Q: Do you have any message to our readers?

A: I usually don't give any message, but I'll give it to the youth of the world. I say, "Don't be pessimistic". It seems our time is so dark without hope and we can do nothing about it. But you know, at the age of 73 years old, I've seen many difficult things and brutal things, but I have never lost my hope. And it's so important. Once, we had been under Hitler, you know, under the fascistic regime, I had been in prison. People who was without hope thought Hitler would remain 100 years. But I never lost my hope and I was right, Hitler died after 12 years. We must never lose our hope.

Q: Message for the Korean people.

A: Keep your identity as Koreans. Never lose the hope to be real people in a reunified Korea. It's important to keep your identity.

Chairman Han Duk Su of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) met on Oct. 22 with three foreign guests including Luise Rinser, a West German writer who attended a Japanese Women's meeting to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Central Standing Committee of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan arranged a banquet for three foreign delegates to a Japanese Women's meeting to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea on Oct. 22 in Tokyo.

Korean Christian Action Organization Statement on 39th Labor Day

EDITOR'S NOTE: Here is a text of the statement published by the Korean Christian Action Organization (KCAO) on the occasion of the 39th labor day. The statement touches upon the situation of south Korean workers and demands revision of the evil labour laws and guarantee of the Three Basic Rights of Workers.

The statement originally appeared in Korea Communique published by Japan Emergency Christian Conference on Korean Problems.

Basic daily salary: 2,250 won
Hours of work per week: 99
Total monthly wage: 116,015 won
Years employed: 14
Age: 28
Job: Sewing machine technician at dressmaking factory

This memo on the wages and working hours of a typical woman laborer shows the grim and miserable reality of 8 million Korean workers as they greet this Labor Day. They sigh and groan under wretched conditions, despite the fact that they are the foundation and rightful heads of modern industrial society, being the direct producers of all the goods needed for the nation.

Today, who is the head of the Korean nation and society? Is it all the common people of the urban and rural regions as expressed by constitutional law? No. On the contrary, it is the plutocrats, centered in the large enterprises, who are now the head of our society. They rule over the nation and the people, controlling the whole life of the people as they continue to construct their monstrous "thousand-year castle." It is most typical for these large enterprises to be owned and directed by a small number of persons coming from the same family. This is quite different from the situation of advanced countries.

The power of the big corporation plutocrats with the so-called monopoly capital has been growing with the support and intervention of foreign capital, as well as enjoying many kinds of privileges and protection from the domestic political power. As a result, the sales of 30 biggest enterprises amount to 76% of the GNP, and they hold 43% of all money loaned by banks. As we can see by these facts, they monopolize the economic power of this country. Their power is strong enough to control not only the daily lives of the common people, but also the future of our society and nation. Moreover, due to the plutocrats' monopolization of capital and the concentration of economic power, the workers are compelled to struggle under systematically low wages and long working hours. Through this process, the plutocrats deprive the workers of their share of the economic surplus, exploit small enterprises and drive them into bankruptcy, and further block the growth of national capital. These facts are precisely the sad reality of our society.

For the benefit of these plutocrats, a situation exists in whcih 90% of the nation's farmers are being poisoned by agricultural chemicals, 90% of all farm families are in debt (up from 75.7% in 1971), and half of all farmers have sunk to the position of tenant. The peasants are harassed by exhausting labor, poverty and debt as a result of the continuing policy of low prices for agricultural products pursued by the government in the name of price-stabilization. The consequence of this policy is that some plutocrats have been permitted large-scale economic power while workers, peasants and the urban masses have suffered the most damage from the general situation of inflation. This policy has provided a paradise on earth for the wealthy class, land speculators and big businesses, but it has brought indescribable suffering and despair to the workers, peasants and the majority of the people through rises in consumer prices, rental contract prices, monthly rents and house prices. What's more, the nation's enterprises, which should exist for the future of the people and for the democratic progress of society, are instead concentrating on the interests of the minority of eonomic elites.

Obedient to the foreign capital interests of the U.S., Japan and others, they join as one body with the political powers. As a result of this obedience to foreign capital interests, our country ranks third highest in the world in the amount of foreign debt, exceeding US$40 billion. Another result is the policy of import liberalization pushed by the U.S., as exemplified by the recent dispatch of a purchasing mission to the U.S. and its agreement to buy goods such as chocolate and oranges for the total cost of $2.4 billion. Goods made in Korea are exported at low prices, while high-priced foreign goods are imported recklessly, so that ultimately all sectors of industry and finance will be placed in the hands of foreign capital with even the domestic stock market being handed over to ther interests. As a result, the workers of this land are exploited three times: by the enterprises, by the plutocrats, and by foreign capital.

Under the unprecedented policy of opening the country to foreign capital and foreign goods, social and political democratization becomes more remote; the national economy faces ruin; and there remains only the life-and-death struggle of the working class. As we examine the realities of labor society on this occasion, we express our deep anxiety over our country's situation and will clarify our position on this urgent problem.

1) The government must abandon its policy of wage suppression and enforce the legal minimum wage system

On Dec. 1, 1983, the vice-premier stated in the executive session of the Economic Planning Board that it would be desirable to improve the treatment of salaried workers by regulating salary steps. The next day, 25 members of the Korean Federation of Economic Leaders (consisting of corporation heads) met and announced their agreement with the vice-premier's comments. They advised a continued wage freeze during 1984 and only adjustments in salary steps. Observing this series of moves to get around a raise in wages, we can see that government and economic elites are working hand in glove to block any raise in workers' wages.

Even though the balance sheets of 199 listed enterprises at the end of 1983 showed net profits exceeding the previous year's by 56%, the government allowed this wage freeze. Who is this government for? We suspect that it is not a government for the workers, farmers, and the urban poor, but for big monopoly corporate interests. We recall the huge financial scandals involving Sanho Securities, Mrs. Chang Young-Ja, the Myung Sung Group, and Youngdong Development Corporation. Workers whose wages are too low even to buy enough food to eat cannot imagine how much money 100 million won is. They certainly cannot understand or accept this country's economic system, which allowed the illegal lending of hundreds of billions of won. In addition, the more serious problem is that these financial scandals cause real estate speculation which elevates the prices of land and houses, which constitutes a real threat to low-wage workers.

As a result of the government measure taken on September 27, 1981, big corporate interests had to dispose of their unused land holdings worth a total of 37.1 billion won, which is more than 20 times the value of the land they held previously. Land owned by just 30 enterprises totals 100 million pyong* with a market value of 3,500 billion won — 35% of the estimated annual government budget. Ultimately, the big enterpriser's direct suppression of workers' wages leads indirectly to real estate speculation which in turn brings rises in rent contract prices and monthly rents so that the workers are doubly exploited.

The government must withdraw its false assertion that wage raises are the biggest cause of inflation because workers' wages do not amount to even 10% of manufacturing costs. We view the low-wage policy and the wage freeze precisely as structural violence used against the workers. Accordingly, we insist that the government abandon its policy of wage suppression and enforce the legal minimum wage system guaranteeing workers' living costs in order to realize a society free of violence.

2) We must push strongly for a government policy to eliminate low wages under 100,000 won per month as a basic salary.

On Dec. 5, 1983, the government announced that it would control the basic pay of workers over 18 years of age, for 8 hours of work, at a minimum of at least 100,000 won per month. This was confirmed by the Labor Department's New Year's report on Dec. 16th. Further, it was reported that the government would prepare and put into operation a plan to train and encourage middle-level workers.

According to statistical reports, the number of low-wage workers still receiving less than 100,000 won per month is 1,656,000 which is 25% of all workers. This is disgraceful for a medium-advanced country which is setting up a welfare state and has reached a GNP of US$2,000 per person; it is the biggest cause of social instability. Under this situation, there are false government reports that the labor-management council system has been well settled and that labor-management conflicts are diminishing. The duplicity of these reports is proven by the fact that during just four months in 1980, labor-management conflicts at Sabuk Mine, Dong Kuk Steel Corporation and other places numbered more than 800, including incidents of violence. The government must face the fact that peace by oppression is not true peace and should make positive efforts to solve the problems of low wages, which is the biggest cause of labor problems.

Even for the lowest wages, workers have to work long hours, often through the night. As a result, according to government statistics, Korean workers labor longer hours than the workers of any other country in the world, averaging 56 hours per week. They are in poor health, their complexions dark from chronic fatigue; they suffer from many kinds of occupational diseases; and there is an inevitably high rate of industrial accidents. This situation affects not only the health of individuals, but also the health of the whole population, as well as harming the potential reproductivity of labor power.

We recall the government announcing in 1983 that it would raise the salaries of the lowest-paid workers to above 86,000 won per month (2,867 won per day), but we also know that this policy has not been carried out thoroughly. Although the government policy of a minimum wage of 100,000 does not constitute fundamental reform of the wage system, we believe it is the least that must be done. Therefore, our churches declare that the government should enforce the operation of this minimum wage policy.

3) The government policy of "prevention of improper scouting" should be discontinued because it is illegal.

The Labor Department disclosed that 61 companies had scouted other companies for personnel with advanced technical skills and experience, promising them special benefits such as high salaries and rapid promotion. Among these 9 companies were directed to return 61 scouted workers to their previous companies.

Choong Ang Daily
November 1, 1983

(Continued on page 5)

S. Korea: Sample of Low Wage Area

Chon Du Hwan is recently beautifying the dark reality of south Korea, advertising a fictitious "welfare society."

Now, the south Korean workers are forced to do a harsh labour for a meagre wage, subjected to long working hours and the "pre-modern foreman system" under worst working conditions.

According to official figures of the south Korean authorities, 60 percent of the entire south Korean workers are paid low wages less than 100,000 won.

The minimum monthly living cost for a five-member family is 494,900 won.

The average monthly wage of the workers in the fiebre, clothing, shoe-making and rubber processing domains who account for 22 percent of the entire workers, is no more than 70,000 to 80,000 won.

The raise of fees and the rise of prices resulting from it constantly reduce the value of money and lead to a cut in the real wages of workers.

As of July 6 this year, more than 52,800 workers of over 170 enterprises had not been paid a penny of their wages for several months.

This notwithstanding, the Chon junta restrict even the nominal wages of the workers and try their hardest to guarantee more profits to the foreign monopoly capitalists and comprador business groups by the "wage-freeze" policy.

(Continued from page 4)

This is one of a number of recent reports about the government policy which prevents workers from freely transferring their work places. On Sept. 8, 1982, the government ordered all enterprises to prevent improper scouting and to enforce the system of giving a month's notice of resignation. This government policy supports the "Employment Ethics Committee" formed in July 1982 by the Korean Business Managers Association to prevent scouting in companies.

Why do workers change their workplaces? The biggest reason is low wages. According to one investigation, 30.6% of the workers who move to new workplaces do so because of low wages. Since 1981, under the government policy of enforced low wages, workers are changing their jobs mainly in order to get better treatment.

To restrict workers' freedom to change their jobs is a violation of the right to a free choice of employment and place of residence guaranteed by the Constitution (Articles 13 and 14). Furthermore, it is wrong for enterprises to neglect the positive protection and technical training of workers through the improvement of working conditions. A free, democratic state cannot follow the policy of granting enterprises various privileges while only imposing restrictions on the workers. Accordingly, the government should withdraw its policy of "prevention of improper scouting" and the "one month's notice system." Rather, the government must lead the enterprisers to actively improve their treatment of workers, including allowing them to change their workplaces freely.

4) Poor working conditions should be improved.

Recently, we hear the shocking news that many workers have been hospitalized with lead poisoning and, moreover, that even student apprentices who have worked less than one month are included among the poisoning cases. Not only this, but when we look at statistical reports as well, we see a continuous increase in many kinds of industrial diseases including heavy-metal poisoning, cases of hearing loss, "pneumoconiosis, etc. During last year alone, considering only factories employing more than 10 persons each, 157,000 workers were victimized by industrial accidents, and of these, 1,452 were killed. The economic loss incurred through these accidents amounted to 588.2 billion won. The situation is even more serious when we consider factories employing fewer than 10 workers: here the economic loss last year amounted to 1,260 billion won, or 2.4% of the GNP. This year such accidents are expected to cost 1,630 billion won, or 2.9% of the GNP for 1984.

During just the four years from 1980 to 1983, in companies employing more than 10 persons each, 1,526,101 workers suffered injuries and 5,255 of them – 10% were killed. This is terribly shocking. On Labor Day last year, we expressed our concern about this serious situation of increasing industrial accidents and demanded the correction of this situation. At that time, we noted that the workers' injuries and deaths were already at a level comparable to what they would suffer if engaged in a major war every five years.

But the number of workers killed and injured by industrial accidents this year shows an increase of 2,000 over last year. Moreover, the above statistical reports, made by the Labor Department, are false; actually they only report half of the total number of industrial accidents. In order to earn a living for themselves and their families, workers must be prepared for the real likelihood of death. Because these industrial accidents result from a complex situation of low wages, long working hours, all-night work, bad working conditions, etc., the accident rate cannot be brought down until overall labor conditions are improved. Labor conditions must be improved for the preservation of workers' lives and workers themselves must struggle for the sake of their own health and life.

5) The "blacklist" must be abolished forever, and fired workers must be reinstated.

The blacklist, created to block the employment of workers who were engaged in the democratic labor movement during the 1970's, has surfaced as a big social problem. On that list appear the names of workers dismissed from Tae Chang Company in Iri and in the Inchon area, member of the JOC (Young Catholic Workers), Urban Industrial Mission (UIM) and toher workers who have struggled for workers' rights.

Our churches express the hope that the government's pledge to eliminate the blacklist will be kept; and we strongly warn against the revival of such a list or any other means of depriving workers of their right to live. We will make strong efforts for the reinstatement of all workers who have been dismissed for their participation in the democratic labor movement.

6) The Labor Laws should be reformed and the free activity of trade unions should be guaranteed.

The present labor laws should be reformed. At the end of 1980, these laws were enacted, of course by the Legislative Council for National Security with the insertion of clauses prohibiting intervention by a third party, strengthening the requirements for organization and, finally, abolishing the union stop system, dissolving regional unions, increasing the conditions for dismissal, and establishing labor-management councils. Furthermore, all restrictions of the Three Rights of Labor and surveillance over unions by police, investigative agencies and the administrative authorities should be stopped.

Under the deteriorated labor laws, democratic trade unions have been broken down, and following the establishment of countermeasures committees on labor problems (each composed of the local ward chief, police chief, labor office head, and representatives from the national investigative agency and military security command), the labor movement has whithered. Union membership, which was more has whithered. Union membership, which was more than 1.2 million at the end of 1979, has shrunk to 840,000. And the formation of new unions has been thoroughly obstructed by the joint endeavors of companies, police, the information-gathering agencies and administrative machinery.

Moreover, the government has recently cracked down on the conscientious efforts of university students and graduates who have tried to help the workers. A large number of university students who were operating night schools for poor workers, providing them with their only opportunity for an education, were illegally detained and investigated for long periods and ultimately forced to confess falsely to being "socialists." Other "government-made socialists" were produced by the same process of illegal arrest and investigation of university graduates who had been working in factories along-side the workers in order to share their suffering and help to activate the democraic union movement. All of these students were labeled as "leftists" through a "trial by the media." The government should apologize to the people for this series of oppressive acts against the labor movement and guarantee the freedom of the labor movement.

We believe that only through the healthy growth of a democratic labor movement can true democracy be realized. Accordingly, we believe that the democratic labor movement is the shortest path to democratization and foundation of national unity. Based on this belief, our churches will positively support and help all workers, students, and intellectuals in their efforts for a democratic labor movement.

7) Beginning with the Korean Federation of Trade Unions, all unions should struggle resolutely to safeguard the rights and interests of workers.

We express our sincere respect and gratitude to the trade union leaders and members who have struggled under difficult conditions to protect workers' rights. We know that your suppressed grief and anger over these injustices is the soil out of which will blossom a true democratic labor movement and our churches will always support you actively and share your suffering.

However, we know the reality of the general labor scene: many workers are kept at work in their factories even on Labor Day, their one special day of the year; or, in exchange for resting on Labor Day, they have to do extra work on Sunday. For women – or men – workers to get one day off per month for whatever reason is nearly as difficult as plucking a star out of the sky. They must work 11-12 hours, or even 16-18 hours a day, and often *do evening or all-night work. In the* midst of this harsh labor reality, nevertheless, many union leaders still show cowardly subservience to their company's management and reign over the workers in order to protect their own private interests or position. We declare that these pseudo-labor leaders are the enemy of the 8 million workers of this land and, thus, must be expelled; they are the enemy of the democratic labor movement in this country. We give solemn warning to these anti-democratic leaders. As the newly-appointed president of the Korean Federation of Trade Unions, Kim Dong In, says, if they do not reflect on the inadequacy of their previous activities and start working for the basic rights of laborers, the day will certianly come when they are driven out by their own union members.

We will try faithfully to follow Jesus, the Son of our Holy God, who lived on this earth as a worker – a carpenter; who suffered together with the people; who laughed and cried with the people; and who ministered unto them. We will endeavor to fulfill our Lord's teaching: "Whenever you do this for one of the least of these brothers of mine, you do it for me." (Matthew 25:40) We promise that we will suffer and struggle together with all the workers to overcome their suffering. On this occasion of Labor Day, we call for the following:

1) The government should revise the evil labor laws and guarantee the Three Basic Rights of Workers.

2) The government should withdraw its policies for the "prevention of improper scouting" and the "one month's notice system."

3) The government must improve the bad working conditions such as long working hours, etc., and must establish a policy and system for the prevention of occupational diseases and industrial accidents.

4) The government should order the reinstatement of all dismissed workers.

5) The labor unions must realize their true function and lead the struggle for the rights and interests of the workers.

March 11, 1984

Kim Dae Jung's Interview with Sekai (4)

–Future of South Korea–

(Continued from the No. 1,213 issue of The People's Korea)

3. Chon Du Hwan's Tour of Japan

Question: Would you make a comment on Chon Du Hwan's visit to Japan, its meaning and influence on the Tokyo-Seoul relations in future?

Answer: The largest problem between Seoul and Tokyo in connection with Chon Du Hwan's tour of Japan was an "apology" of the Japanese emperor for the colonial domination in the past. However, it did not satisfy many south Koreans who were concerned over the problem.

Firstly, the emperor can neither represent Japan nor its government, according to the Japanese constitution. He is defined as a symbol of uniting the Japanese nation. How such emperor's "apology" can be valid?

Secondly, Chon Du Hwan rose to power with "strength". Is he the "president" who can represent the south Korean people, in view of the process of his seizure of power with merciless acts?

Thirdly, the Japanese government is making propaganda as if an "apology" of the emperor proves Japan's ethical reflection on the past. Meanwhile, the Chon "regime" tries to deceive the south Korean people as if his tour of Japan were a great success as the emperor's "apology" was made in its own way.

I think, however, it was a joint plot by Seoul and Tokyo in an effort to camoufalge the real sentiment of the south Korean people and to make it appear as if they have anti-Japanese sentiments as Japan committed crimes in the past, while neglecting the present problems which Japan is posing at present.

In stead of direct colonial rule as in the past, Japan is wirepulling and instigating the present junta while oppressing the south Korean people through such dyed-in-the-wool pro-Japanese elements as Pak Jung Hi and through the pro-Japanese "regime" which his successors maintain so that a democratic regime can not be established.

Japan is exploiting south Korea under the veil of "economic cooperation" unlike undisguised exploitation during the past Japanese imperialism.

Japan utilized the Korean Peninsula as its base to invade the Asian continent in the past, and now it is making use of south Korea as a forward base for defence of Japan.

What is worse, there is a considerable suspicion that Japan is attempting to take advantage of the peninsula as a nuclear base for her defence.

It is clear that south Korea will be drawn under the domination of Japan, not only economically, but also politically and militarily.

The Japanese government attempted to pass over the present crime in south Korea with a few words of empty "apology" by her emperor.

It is a deadly insult to the Koreans that Japan solely apologized for the past, having deliberately abandoned its responsibility of my abduction case which attracted much attention of both peoples in south Korea and Japan, and the world public without a word of regret.

Furthermore, both Seoul and Tokyo authorities are talking as if the south Korean people have bad feelings over Japan still now nearly 40 years after the liberation for the only reason of Japan's crime in the past.

I can not help but say it is a grave slander on the south Korean people. The south Korean people are not an embodiment of revenge, never forgetting the past grudge against Japan.

What's Japan doing now is fundamentally not different from its direct rule in the past so that we can not have the friendly relations with Japan from the bottom of our hearts, by writing off the past.

In fact, we are deeply concerned about Japan which is building its power without ethical reflection upon its acts.

It is a well-known fact among the conscientious Japanese people that such anxious feelings are shared by not only the south Korean people but every nation in East Asia.

Japan has lost its change for several times to restore its trust of the south Korean people, and still worse, showed its attitude that aggered them.

Japan took the most active and undisguised role in a series of incidents in south Korea, taking sides with the dictatorial "regime" – not taking the side of the south Korean people – such as the constitutional amendment to permit a third presidential term in 1969, declaration of yusin dictatorship in 1972, the Kim Dae Jung abduction case, assassination of Pak Jung Hi and Chon Du Hwan's rise to power. **(To be continued)**

The DPR of Korea (1980-1982) Seen by Norodom Sihanouk (8)

(Continued from the previous issue)

"In order to increase coal production we should make large, modern and high-speed mining equipment and introduce comprehensive mechanization and automation in mining operations. We should give definite precedence to tunnelling and removal of overburden through the modernization of excavating machines, rock drills and other equipment and the introduction of advanced methods of work, and should decisively improve the level of mechanization in mining and transportation of coal by extensively introducing various efficient coal-cutting machines and by using large and modern transport means."

Like this, nothing is spared to free the people from hard labour.

As for cement production the goal for the 1980's is 20 million tons. With rapid promotion of automation the plan is expected to be overfulfilled by far. The Sunchon Cement Factory, for example, has an annual capacity of three million tons. The annual output of cement is expected to reach 12-13 million tons by 1984. The February 8 and Komusan Cement Factories have been modernized and many medium and small cement factories built. Besides, a new calcinating method has been introduced.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"The steel production target is one of the most important of the ten long-term objectives that we must attain."

To this end, it is necessary to reconstruct and expand the existing metallurgical plants and build new ones. Special stress is put on the Kim Chaek Iron Works, Hwanghae Iron Works, Songjin Steel Plant and Kangson Steel Complex. It is pointed out that the new Taedonggang Iron Works with a capacity of three million tons will be built. One of the ten long-term objectives is to put out 15 million tons of steel.

Iron ore is one of the rich resources of Korea. It is expected to rebuild and expand many mines including the Musan, Tokhyon and Toksong Mines. A 98 kilometres long pipeline linking the Musan Mine with the Kim Chaek Iron Works has been laid in Musan. Musan is situated in the Tuman valley, a northern border area of the country.

Production of non-ferrous metals also holds an important place. Its goal for the 1980's is 1.5 million tons. The Komdok Mine will be reconstructed on an expansion basis.

Refineries were built in Nampo and Munpyong (zinc refinery), and another refinery is under construction in Tanchon.

A major success in the machine-building industry is the Taean Heavy Machine Factory which was put into operation in September 1980. The factory produces 15,000-50,000 kva capacity hydropower generators needed for power stations under construction.

Korea produces machine tools by itself. The Huichon Machine-Tool Factory is a major producer. As many as 30,000 machine tools were put out in a bit over one year after the Sixth-Year Plan started.

OTHER SUCCESSES

As other successes, I can cite here the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory, producer of the new-type locomotive "Red Flag" and the Ragwon Plastic Building-Material Factory, producer of pipe, oil paper, wall paper, etc. located on the east coast. The modern glassware factory in the port city of Nampo produces 400-odd kinds of glassware including tableware, flower vase and industrial art objects. Its production processes are all mechanized and automated, starting from crushing of raw materials down to melting, discharge, casting, heat treatment, cutting and processing.

The design workshop is installed with over 100 modern machines. More than 40 kinds of industrial art objects including flower vases, decorated with the patterns of bird, fish, flower, hare, squirrel and bear, are produced.

There is a lacquered art goods factory in Taechon in North Pyongan Province. The lacquer art has a history of more than 2,500 years in Korea. It is usually applied to vase, fruit tray, cake box and others by means of engraving, painting or others.

* * *

I intend to conclude my article now.

It is not the purpose of this book to dwell exhaustively on the activity of the DPRK in the diversified fields. This book is not free from defects, but I think it may give a glimpse of the huge work done by a country in less than 30 years which had long been a colony and retrogressed nearly to the Stone Age, so to say, on account of the two devastating wars that took place in succession. All successes are worth further analysis, and many of them are exemplary for us.

Chapter 6

SOCIAL MEASURES FOR FUTURE

Do you know a country where unemployment and taxation exist no longer, inflation is curbed, prices of consumer goods continuously fall down and dwelling houses are rented for a song for the benefits of the population?

Do you know a country where free education and free medical service are enforced and men and women are granted old-age pension from the age of 60 and 55 respectively? Do you know a country where the sufficient state budget is supplied by the production of exports? We know it is the DPRK.

With the abolition of all the taxation in 1974 this land of "morning calm" became the only tax-free country in world.

This freed enterprises and peasants from heavy, miscellaneous bureaucratic levies, so that they could entirely apply themselves to state building and self-education.

But this is merely an aspect of social management in this country.

To take another instance, this country has not the unemployed although most countries including developing countries are chronically annoyed by unemployment.

As we shall see later, special attention is paid to the youth in this country.

Mental labour is closely linked to tasks raised in industry and agriculture.

(To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Foreign dels. to Pyongyang (Aug. 3 – Aug. 31)

***Aug. 3**

– A delegation of officials of Chinese papers and magazines for youth and children headed by Wei Zuming, Editor-in-Chief of the Chinese Youth Magazine Publishing House,

– A Chinese delegation of Science of Environment under the Chinese Academy of Sciences headed by Guo Fang, vice-President of the Science of Environment Committee under the Academy of Sciences of China.

– A delegation of Burundi University headed by Prof. Sindayigaya, Rector of the university,

– A delegation of the Institute of East-West Studies of Denmark headed by its vice-Director Dr. Jens Jorgen Jensen,

– A delegation of University of Innsbruck, Austria, headed by Prof. and Dr. N. Wimmer, Dean of the Law Faculty of the university,

– Gloor Werner, journalist and lawyer of Switzerland.

***Aug. 6**

– A Dakar University, Senegal, delegation for the study of the Juche Idea headed by its Prof. Dr. Abdoulaye Diop,

– A delegation of Professors of Cuenca University, Ecuador,

– Delegation for the study of the Juche Idea headed by its Professor Dr. Diego Delgado Jarna,

– A Sierra Leonean delegation for the study of the Juche Idea headed by Dr. Stanela Beckley of Milton Margai Teachers' College of Sierra Leone,

– A Bulgarian Team to International Wireless Multi Events Contests of the Socialist Countries "for Friendship and Fraternity"

***Aug. 7**

– A foreign ministry delegation of Pakistan headed by Niaz Ahmad Naik, its Secretary,

– A delegation of the Onomichi, Hiroshima Pref., Juche Idea Study Society of Japan headed by Harada Takeshi,

– A delegation of Aomori Pref. Japan, to support Korean reunification headed by Sagawa Reizaburo, Chairman of the Aomori Pref. Council of Trade Unions of Japan,

***Aug. 9**

– The Soviet and Czechoslovak teams to the International Wireless Musti-Events on of Socialist Countries "for Friendship and Fraternity"

***Aug. 10**

– A delegation of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by Wakabayashi Hiroshi, Director of its secretariat,

– A delegation of Yamagata Pref. Headquarters of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Misawa Eiichi, vice-Chairman of the headquarters,

– A Ghanaian Foreign Ministry delegation headed by F.A.Y. Djaisi, Chief Director of the Political and Economic Relations Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ghana,

– A delegation of Central University Venezuela for the study of the Juche Idea headed by its Prof. Dr. Elbano Pierzuzzi Sandiez,

– Delegation of Central University of Ecuador for the study of the Juche Idea headed by its Prof. Dr. Fausto Merion Mancheno,

– A delegation of Lebanese professors

***Aug. 13**

– The Dandong Song and Dance Ensemble of China headed by Liu Wenhui, vice-Mayer of the Dandong City People's Government of China,

– Bulgarian, Hungarian, Czechoslovak and Polish teams to the International Junior Friendship Women's Handball Tournament of Socialist Countries,

– The Heilongjiang Provincial Art Troupe of China headed by Zhao Zhenhua, Scretary General of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress of China,

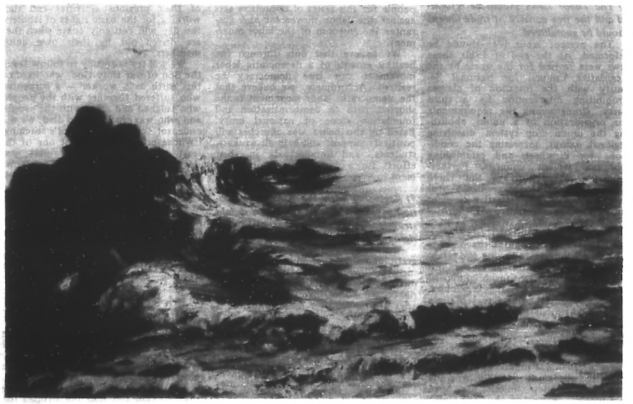
***Aug. 15**

– A delegation of Female Activists of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Yamashita Masako, member of the entral Executive Committee and Director of the "Women's Department of the JSP.

– A delegation of the Researchers of the International Institute of the Juche Idea headed by Shimazu Takeshi, researcher of the International Institute of the Juche Idea and Prof. of Tokai University, Japan,

– A Delegation for Exchange of Education and Friendship of Teachers of

(Continued on page 7)



Korean Paintings "Raging Waves" by Kim Hong Myong, 1983.

The Joint Venture Law Keeps the Door All Countries

– Remarks of Mr. Yun Gi Bok, Deputy Chairman of the Economic Policy Commission of the DPRK Central People's Committee –

Follows a summary of remarks made by Mr. Yun Gi Bok, deputy Chairman of the Economic Policy Commission of the DPRK Central People's Committee:

The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly enacted and promulgated the Joint Venture Businesses Law of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Sep. 8 for the first time in our country.

Intended to Expand Economic Interchange with Foreign Countries

The promulgation of the joint venture law is intended to give state encouragement to joint ventures of Korean factories and enterprises with foreign companies, enterprises and individual persons and expand economic and technical exchange and cooperation with foreign countries.

It is our consistent external economic policy to develop such interchange and cooperation on a basis of building an independent national economy.

Our country, since the first days of the construction of a new society after its liberation, has followed a foreign economic policy of expanding economic interchange with other countries on principles of complete equality, mutual benefits, and meeting each other's needs. Various forms of economic exchange have been developed with more than 100 countries of the five continents.

In this course there have arisen calls in European socialist countries and capitalist states for economic exchange in a form of joint ventures with our country. A similar desire has been expressed by Korean businessmen resident in Japan.

We have already been operating a joint shipping company with Poland and recently concluded an agreement with a French company on building a 50-story hotel in Pyongyang for joint management.

Despite the fact that joint ventures have both advantages and disadvantages, we, deciding that joint ventures are good to developing external economic relations, enacted and promulgated a joint venture law.

Introduction of foreign capital before laying solid foundations of any given independent national economy may result in heavier dependence upon foreign countries and cause its subjugation to them. Given its own viable self-supporting national economy, our country is in a position to sort out any disadvantage of joint ventures and can never be subjugated to any foreign countries through them.

The enactment of the joint venture law is in response to such realities. It is to provide legal guarantee to activated diversified and multi-sided economic and technological exchange and cooperation with foreign countries.

Based on Equality & Mutual Benefits

The joint venture law is made up of five chapters and 26 articles.

The law's fundamental feature lies in a thorough embodiment of the principles of equality and mutual benefits. The law sets out detailed provisions for a thorough compliance with the principles in the organization and management of any joint venture among the parties concerned.

As clear from its stipulations, the law does not impose any particular restrictions on foreign applicants or industrial fields open to joint ventures or shares of foreign investments in them, unlike those of other countries.

We do not set any particular limit for application from the socialist states, Japan, the United States and other capitalist countries as their corporations, enterprises and individual persons are potential candidates for joint ventures. No discrimination is against them. We distinguish the authorities in those countries liable to our country from individual companies, enterprises and personages. We keep the door open to any country.

It is stated in our joint venture law that industry, construction, transportation, science and technology, tourism and any other domain of our country are free for joint ventures with foreign countries. The law does not set any maximum or minimum levels for foreign shares in any given joint ventures.

To be more precise, our law favors foreign investors.

For example, any given joint venture may enjoy immunity from taxation for a certain period, though it has otherwise to pay income taxes in closing accounts and distributing profits. Even after the period, in case of small profits, it may be entitled to reduction and exemption from taxes on application. No duties are levied on any goods locally purchased or imported by any given joint venture, though Korean goods, including raw materials, are to be bought at international market prices.

With the administration's Department of External Economic Affairs in charge, a number of laws and regulations are being readied for practical application of the joint venture law, such as Regulations for the Operation of the Joint Venture Businesses Law of the DPRK, Law on Income Taxes for Joint Ventures, and Law on Income Taxes for Foreigners Employed by Joint Ventures. They are to be unveiled soon.

The Foreign-Currency Control Regulations is to be supplemented.

To Help Strengthen The Independent Economy

The joint venture law is entirely of our own making, worked out independently in view of the specific conditions of our country as a result of many years of our research.

Some foreign publications are speculating that we are going to establish "special economic zone," likening our joint venture law to those in other countries. They are going the length of predicting that Wonsan and Nampo will be designated as such. They are wrong, however. They are not aware that the law is our own product tailored to the needs of our country.

Establishment of "special economic districts" is in line with the specific conditions of China. They are irrelevant to the Korean circumstances, however.

Our country has no plan at all to envisage "special economic areas."

At present, a number of countries have proposed to jointly excavate coal and other minerals with an eye to Korea's abundant underground resources. Joint ventures have only to be set up at places of digging out coal, copper, lead, zinc, magnesite and graphite. Joint fishing ventures may be created in coastal cities, and urban areas will be good sites for joint ventures involving machine tools and light industry. A joint venture may be established at any place of our country according to agreement among the parties concerned.

They are wide of the mark when some countries describe our joint venture law as "a shift from closed-door policy to open-door policy" or as "a move toward an open economic structure."

Our policy of building an independent national economy remains unchanged at all.

It is necessary to improve economic and technological exchange and cooperation with foreign countries in order to build an independent national economy.

We have developed such interchange and cooperation in diversified and positive ways in accordance with the policy of constructing a self-supporting economy.

Put on the agenda at the Third Session of the 7th Supreme People's Assembly held in January last was the matter of expanding foreign economic relations on which active debate was conducted. The SPA meeting adopted relevant resolutions on further developing foreign economic relations in a way commensurate with a new higher stage in which our economy finds itself.

The so-called closed economy has nothing to do with the policy of building an independent national economy. Absence of active economic and technical interchange and cooperation with some advanced countries is not due to the closing of the door on our part but because of the hostility of Japan, the United States and other countries to our country and because of their economic blockade of our country, both resulting from their questionable collusion with the south Korean puppets and their out-and-out pro-south Korean policy.

Our country has kept the door open to economic intercourse with foreign countries for many years. The enactment of the joint venture law does not signify any departure from the policy of building an independent national economy.

We welcome joint ventures with Korean businessmen resident in Japan.

A compatriot businessman in Osaka is already operating a joint venture in country. A certain compatriot businessman has sounded us on a possible joint venture abroad.

Korean businessmen may participate in joint ventures in many domains of our country. We welcome their efforts to hold consultations with the authorities concerned to explore various possibilities and set up joint ventures with our factories and enterprises.

(Continued from page 6)

Tokyo, Japan, headed by Komine Yuzo, Chairman of the Ota District, Tokyo, Teachers Union,

– The Romanian Team to the International Junior Friendship Women's Handball Tournament of Socialist Countries,

***Aug. 17**

– A delegation of the Chinese Red Cross Society headed by its vice-Director Yang Chun,

– A Chinese delegation of Measurement Science and Technique,

– A delegation of Ain Shams University of Egypt headed by its vice-President Ahmed Salama Mohamed,

– Dr. Waldemar J. Dziak of Warsaw University, Poland,

– Prof. and Dr. Helmut Seel of University of Graz of Austria,

***Aug. 20**

– Prof. and Dr. Dino Fiorot of Padova University of Italy,

***Aug. 21**

– Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, President of Equatorial Guinea,

– A delegation of the People's Council for Japan-Korea Friendship and Solidarity headed by Uehara Kousuke, Central Executive Member of the Japan Socialist Party, Director of its National Movement Department and member of the house of representatives,

– Inoue Shuhachi, deputy Director General of the International Institute of the Juche Idea, and his Party,

– Gustav Kofi Tay, President of the Ghana Journalist Association,

– Ola Amupitan, vice-Editor of the Nigerian Paper "National Concord"

– Deneke Berhanu, reporter of the Ethiopian paper "Addis Ateryty Ethiopia" to the Invitation Training Course for Journalists of the Third World Countries,

***Aug. 23**

– An Earthquake delegation of China headed by an Qiyuan, Director of the State Earthquake Bureau of China,

– Ota Makoto, a Japanese writer,

***Aug. 24**

– A delegation of the Central Committee of the Sports and Technique Association of the GDR headed by its Chairman Gungel Kutzschebauch,

– A delegation of the French Action Committee to Support the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea headed by its vice-President Yves Grenet,

– Ahmed Hassanein, Chief Editor of the Egyptian paper "Arab Youth",

– A delegation of the All-China Journalists Association headed by Gong Zanlin, vice-Chief Editor of Heilongjiang Daily and member on the Council of the Heilongjiang reporters Association,

– Dr. Aminu Hessein, head of a Chair of Addis Ababa University of Socialist Ethiopia who is delegate for the study of the Juche Idea of Addis Ababa Univ.,

– A delegation for the study of the Juche Idea of Quito Central University of Ecuador headed by its Prof. Diego Mancheno Ponce,

– A delegation of Social Science Society of University of Jordan headed by Prof. of University of Jordan Idrees Elnayef Assain,

– Prof. of Rome University of Italy Gido Frongia,

– Prof. of the Firenze University of Italy Luigi Lotti,

– A delegation of Kampala High School of Uganda headed by its Principal Ssali Mahmood Zinasbala,

***Aug. 27**

– A Hungarian Scientific Technical Cooperation Delegation headed by Imre Szekacs, General Director of the Organization for International Scientific Technical Cooperation of Hungary,

– A delegation of Soviet Army Journalists headed by V.A. Kuklenko, Director of A department of the Soviet Army Magazine "Sovetski Voin",

***Aug. 28**

– A Romanian Team to the Fourth International Boxing Tournament,

***Aug. 30**

– A Chinese delegation of Men of Culture headed by Deng Gu, Director of the Bureau of External Cultural Relations of the Ministry of Culture of China,

***Aug. 31**

– A Chinese Railway Technical Inspection Group headed by Gu Yezuan, Deputy Director of the Bureau of Science and Technology of the Ministry of Railways of China,

– A Chinese Agricultural Scientists Delegation headed by Dong Bingyu, Secretary of the Party Committee of the Rice Institute of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Science,

– A delegation of Quenca, Ecuador, University headed by its President Mario Vintimilla Ordonez,

– H.H.K. Bhila, Deputy Dean of a faculty of Zimbabwean University,

– An Indian Scholars Delegation for the study of the Juche Idea,

– A Lagos, Nigeria, University delegation for the study of the Juche Idea,

– A Malagasy delegation for the study of the Juche Idea,

– Jean-Louis Boucaud, Director of the French paper "Dauphine-Libere",

(To be continued)

6,400 Police Move into Seoul Natl. Univ. Campus

Plainclothes policemen carry away a demonstrator on the campus of the Seoul National University. (AP)

(Continued from page 1)

be plainclothes agents, while the others were riot police in full combat gear. They took up positions at 37 sites on the sprawling campus, including rooftops. The Oct. 24 police move was the first on any south Korean campus since the "government" withdrew all police from the universities eight months ago.

Traditionally, uniformed riot and other police agents had not entered campuses. They normally were positioned outside school gates to deal with demonstrations in the streets. It clearly shows increasing student protests in south Korea since Gen. Chon's visit to Japan.

For more than a week, students have been boycotting examinations to protest the expulsion of leaders of demonstrations held against school authorities and against the "government".

A university statement said about 12,500 students were scheduled to take examinations on Oct. 22, but an estimated 80 percent failed to show up for the tests.

About 60 boycott students were taken to custody on Oct. 24, police said.

Seoul National University was one of many in Seoul and provincial areas that have been the scene this fall of repeated student demonstrations.

The trouble at the university highlighted repeated outbreaks of student protest activity. There have been class boycotts, sit-in demonstrations and, in some cases, outbursts, many of them beginning with or entering on school regulations or procedures but spilling over quickly into anti-"government" manifestations. There has been destruction of school property and records, and the burning in effigy of figures of authority along with shouted obscenities at teachers and other school officials.

Students of the university have staged a series of demonstrations on campus under the initiatives of ousted student leaders demanding that a "government"-controlled student corps be replaced by a freely elected student association. The students also accused authorities of planting agents to spy on anti-"government" activism on campus. Late in September 4 non-student visitors were spotted in their school premises for several days.

Sources on the campus said police searched the students' hall and offices of the student defense corps, removing three mimeograph machines, a bundle of leaflets and some placards.

About 2,000 students of the university on Oct. 25 tried to stage a street demonstration against the police action and were supressed by about 6,400 club-brandishing riot police according to AFP-Jiji.

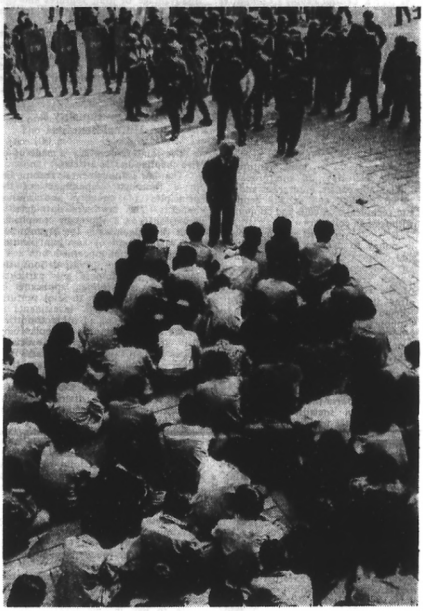
About 300 students were taken to custody and at least 10 students were injured, it reported.

Recently, student struggles and demonstrations against the "government" were gaining momentum in south Korea since Gen. Chon's visit to Japan.

There were more than 100 struggles at 27 south Korean universities from Sep. 1 to Oct. 18, according to Japanese and south Korean newspapers.

Students strengthened their ties with workers and also called for north-south students talks.

On Oct. 12, more than 1,700 students of 11 universities including Seoul National University and workers staged a street demonstration at the Seoul Pyonghwa Market, demanding the democratization of society and the freedom of the independent labour union activity and clashed with riot police, police said.



Students of Seoul National University Confront riot police on their campus. (Photo reprinted from the Oct. 26 issue of Choson Ilbo)

After riot police moved into the campus of Seoul National University, they are seen everywhere on the campus, even outside the class room where students are taking an examination. (Hankuk Ilbo, Oct. 25)

(Continued from page 1)

people Comrade Kim Il Sung boundlessly respected by the Soviet people was a great event for the two peoples and since then the friendly relations between the two countries have more favorably developed day by day."

"We are convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Soviet Union and Korea will further consolidate and develop in the future."

On the same day, the same Soviet official, in a talk with Okada Toshiharu, Chairman of Japan-Soviet Special Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, expressed full endorsement to the position of the Government of President Kim Il Sung, saying Moscow would support the DPRK, whatever forms of talks would be proposed, a leading Japanese daily, Yomiuri Shimbun reported on Oct. 18.

Police had taken 35 demonstrators including 5 workers into custody.

The street demonstration were participated by over 1,400 workers and students of Seoul, Yonse, Koryo and Sung Kyun Kwan universities and so on.

The demonstrators burned a copy of "law on the labor union activity", shouting "Chon Du Hwan, Resign" and "Abolish the Labor Laws" and demanded the south Korean authorities recognize the restoration of the Chonggye clothing workers union which was disbanded in 1980.

About 400 students of Chonnam National University in Kwangju who were boycotting midterm examinations staged a street demonstration on Oct. 17 and clashed with riot police, according to the Dong-A Ilbo dated Oct. 18.

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